BY J. H. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....6 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders entrusted shall promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864. NO. 168

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. H. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 17th.—The assault on battery 16 last evening was handsomely repulsed by Bushrod Johnson's division and about 450 prisoners taken belonging to Hancock's corps. They state that Gen. Barton was mortally wounded. Our forces took with the slight repulse at the same point this morning. An assault at the same place this afternoon was repulsed. It is believed the enemy's force is heavily massed in front of Petersburg.

Col. Page of Minis Battalion was killed this morning. Capt. Fred Carter of the Richmond Blues was wounded Wednesday night and died to-day. Col. Randolph Harrison was severely wounded in the same fight. Lt. Col. Wise severely wounded, but is improving.

From the Mississippi and beyond.

CAIRO, June 17.—On Wednesday morning at daylight Colonel Scott's batteries attacked and drove off the gunboats 83 and the *Bragg*, at Osbo Landing and Ratcliffe's Ferry. The engagement lasted four hours, when the gunboat *Lafayette* came up and Scott withdrew.

Last night the engagement was renewed and the *Bragg* was towed off with 30 shots through her. There is much moving of Yankee transports up and down the river between Port Hudson and New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—The latest reports from the Mississippi River state that Marmaduke had gone towards Little Rock.

A. J. Smith landed troops below Marmaduke and was about to flank him, when he withdrew, taking all his booty and stores.

Marmaduke injured a great many of the enemy's vessels on the river. The small pox is very bad in the Yankee camps at Vicksburg, and is spreading among the citizens.

Gold in Vicksburg 207.

From Georgia.

TARIFFVILLE MILLS, WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17th.—The enemy made an attack in three lines of battle on our extreme left near Lost Mountain and were received with terrific volleys of artillery and musketry. They were driven backward our forces strewed the ground with dead from which they were driven. The fight opened at 2 P. M. Full accounts not yet received.

The enemy commanded our works in the centre of our lines fruitlessly. Both lines remain the same as yesterday. The enemy continue fortifying. They attempted to shell our signal corps on Kenesaw Mountain, but could not reach the top of the mountain.

REMARKS OF DR. J. T. LEACH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, at Richmond, May 27, 1864.

Dr. Leach offered the following resolutions, which were read first and second times, and referred to the judiciary committee, and ordered to be printed:—

Resolutions declaring the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

WHEREAS, The preamble of the Constitution of the Confederate States declares the purpose for which the States, acting in their sovereign and independent character, entered the federal compact, and that any violation of the terms is an outrage upon the rights of the States, subversive of justice, and a flagrant usurpation of power by Congress; and whereas, the delegation of power to the President by the Congress, under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, finds no sanction in the Constitution, is unjust, oppressive and subversive of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; therefore—

Resolved, That the Congress had no right under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* to authorize the President to arrest, imprison and condemn the citizens of the Confederate States, without due process of law, as laid down in article 1, section 16 of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That treason as laid down in article 3, section 3, of the Confederate Constitution, is clearly defined, and the punishment annexed is applicable only as the crime of levying war against the Confederate States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort: and that Congress, and not the President, has the right to declare the punishment of treason.

After the resolutions had been read, Dr. Leach said:

MR. SPEAKER:—In offering the resolutions read at the desk, it is not my purpose to embarrass the action of this House, or to set up any factious opposition to the prompt enforcement of any constitutional act of this or any other Congress. Humble as I am, were I capable of such a motive, I should feel myself unworthy of the seat I now occupy. Neither is it my purpose to impugn the motives of those who differ in opinion with me, but, as a representative, I have the right to scrutinize the acts of members of this body.

I desire to call gentlemen's attention to the important fact that our first duty preliminary to the exercise of the functions of legislation, was to take an oath to support the Constitution of these Confederate States. I appeal to gentlemen to say whether they have done so, in passing, at the time and under the circumstances, the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Let us look into the matter—let us apply the rule and plummet and see if the act is in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

In article 1st, section 16, of the Constitution of the Confederate States, we find the following language: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service or public danger," &c. Let us stop here and examine another part of the Constitution, referring directly to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Art. 1, sec 9, declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of invasion or insurrection the public safety may require it." It must be apparent to the mind of every intelligent man that neither insurrection or invasion will justify the suspension unless the public safety requires it. The public safety alone is the pivot upon which the right of suspension turns, and nothing else will justify it under the plain construction of the Constitution.

Let us pursue the subject a little further and see how the law operates upon our constitutional rights, as expressed in another provision of that instrument, art, 3, sec. 3. The act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* sets out with a flourish of words, and among other declarations it says, "and whereas the President has asked for the suspension of the writ and informed Congress of conditions of public danger, which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection." In the act suspending the writ we find the following items in the bill of indictment, therein to number eleven, which refers directly to treason and which the President has no control directly, either as judge or jury. "First, of treason or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the government of the Confederate States. Second, of conspiracies to overthrow the government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States. Third, of combinations to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving them aid and comfort. Fourth, of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrections. Fifth, of spies and other emissaries of the enemy. Sixth, of holding correspondence with the enemy without necessity and without permission of the Confederate States. Ninth, of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of war, held by the Confederate States. Tenth, of conspiracies or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy. Eleventh, of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause or to resist the Confederate States or to adhere to their enemies. Twelfth, of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring or attempting to injure, burn or destroy any bridge or railroad, or telegraph line or other property with the intent of aiding the enemy. Thirteenth, of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the government by destroying or attempting to destroy the vessels or arms or munitions of war or naval, foundries, workshops or other property of the Confederate States."

But of the thirteen items embraced in the bill of indictment against the citizens of the Confederate States, eleven are embraced under Art. 3, Sec. 3, of the Constitution, defining treason, over which Congress and the Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. And yet the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* transfers the whole matter into the hands of the President, in open, palpable and gross violation of the Constitution which declares "that treason against the Confederate States consists only in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies and giving them aid and comfort." And it is no person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, and that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason," &c.

Now, I ask gentlemen to show me their authority for clothing the President and his Executive officers with such monstrous, dangerous and unconstitutional powers, as the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* delegates to him. Sir, it authorizes him to arrest at pleasure, immur in prison and put to death any citizen in the Southern Confederacy for treason.

In conclusion, I desire to refer the whole matter to those who have been so hot in their haste to serve the King, and ask them if they have not unwittingly inflicted a mortal wound upon the Constitution, and who at the same time declared they were preserving a disloyal constituency upon this floor.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS, N. C.,
June 15th, 1864.

THIS POPULAR PLACE OF SUMMER RESORT IS now open for the reception of our sick and wounded soldiers, as we have turned it over to the government for their benefit. All communications must be addressed to Dr. Hutts, Surgeon in Charge.

BLACKWALL & CO.,
June 17-tf&wlt Proprietors.

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

June 14-dawljuly

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

SHEET IRON!

SHEET IRON 8-16 INCHES THICK FROM 26 TO 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorgham Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
North State Iron & Brass Works, Raleigh.
June 10-7t*

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 2-dawtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle all claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
June 11-1w Trustee.
Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18 dawtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

CASUALTIES.

20TH N. C. REGT.
HEADQ'RS 20TH REGT N. C. T.,
In the Field Near Richmond, Va.,
June 6th, 1864.

I send you a list of the casualties of this regiment from the 6th of May, which you will please publish for the information of their friends at home:

Field and Staff—Killed—Maj John S Brooks.
Wounded—Adjt W S Mowe in leg.

Co A—Killed—Alex Barnhart, G W Turner, A Single, J Turner, C C Townsend.
Wounded—Lt J D Irving; Sergts B L Weddington, S F Williford; Corp S A Weddington; privs B F Blackwelder, Henry Faggot, J W Cobb, J M Goodman, O P Monk, Albert Whisenhunt, W M Weddington.
Missing—Lt A M Wilhoit; privs A E Walter, L H Abernethy, P A Faggot, J A Munday.

Co B—Killed—Frank Wieuheimer.
Wounded—Privs H M Goodman, F M Bradley, J P Culp, H S Petery, J R Bradford, J L Fulham, W H H Baugle, M O Speary, H S Strickland, W F Morph, J C Blackwelder, G F Barnhart, S C Fulham.
Missing—John Sellers.

Co C—Killed—Lt G H Watson.
Wounded—Slight flesh wound; Corpl G W Stepps in thigh severely; W J Griffin breast severely.
Missing—Sergt C Bowen, W H Daniel, J H May, W G Hammons, D M Godwin.

Co D—Wounded—Capt J F Ireland in leg slight; Frank Spivey in leg slight; Samuel Reaves, Kenan Wright.
Missing—F D Bryan, W B Carter, W H Gerrill, E McPherson, C McPherson, D Nosley, L Beaty, G J Norris, Sergt M Wright.

Co E—Wounded—D Blaylock mortally (since died, Henry Byrd, mortally (since died; Sergt J H Baker in thigh slight; Sergt E F Hicks bruised by shell in thigh slight; W H Lambert in thigh severely; J S Killett severely in arm; G W Wallace severely in leg.
Missing—E J Observ, G W Jernigan, M D Winsom.

Co F—Killed—W J Cotton.
Wounded—E T Carr mortally; J H Sikes severely in arm and neck; A M Fisher severely in thigh and captured; W H Highsmith slightly in finger; W E Faithful the slightly in thigh and heel.
Missing—J K Russell, J B Herring.

Co G—Wounded—G Hays severely in both arms; B F Reynolds slightly in hand; H M Cumbee slightly in hand; J H White very slightly.
Missing—Sergt Ellis Estes, W P Gore, Corpl S B Clemons, Corpl S R Hickerson, M Simmons, W H Reynolds, A C Clewis, J F Cumber, D M Williams, A K Hewitt, Wm Goss.

Co H—Wounded—Capt C B Monk mortally since died; Lt J Ingram slightly in arm and side; Owen Hargrove flesh wound in side; F Bunell in arm slight; D J Cox in head slight; A Tant slight in thigh; J B Beaton in hand; E Baggett severe in arm and captured; J B Hood in face.
Missing—J Smith, J R Lassiter, J W Satterfield, W Baggett, A Hargrove, L M Jernigan, G B Jernigan, J H B Hill, S Holder, R G Hawley.

Co I—Killed—Sergt B A Brown.
Wounded—Capt D J Barnes severely in arm; Corpl O Smith, M Hall, A Hall, D Jackson, J Padgett, N Tew.
Missing—O H Hall, L H Carroll.

Co K—Wounded—J C Fields, S Elkins.
Missing—G W Baldwin, A Bradshaw, A K Fisher, P G Fields, M D Ward.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed,	2	11
Wounded,	6	84
Missing,	1	36
Total,	9	132

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. H. HUGGINS,
Acting Adjutant.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—THE CAUSE AND THE CHRIST DEMAND IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

May 6-tf

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

We already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines or 56 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make new charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.

May 30 d1m

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June 18.

APPLES—Dried.....None.
BACON—Hog round.....$5 00
BEESWAX.....$2 25
BRANDY.....$30
BUTTER.....$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow.....$4
" Wax—By the box.....$6
" Adamantine.....$8
CORN—per Bushel, only scarce, sells at.....None.
CHICKENS.....$5 00
COFFEE.....$15
DUCKS.....$3
EGGS.....$2 00
FLOUR.....$300 00
FODDER—per hundred.....$15
FEATHERS.....$3
FLAXSEED.....$3
GEESE.....$3
HIDES—Dry.....$4
" Green.....$2 00
HAY—Per hundred.....$10
LARD.....$6 00
MOLASSES.....$10
MEAL.....$40 00
NAILS—Scarce.....$3 00
OATS—Per hundred.....$15
" Cleaned.....$6 00
PORK.....None.
POTATOES—Sweet.....$25
" Irish.....$15
PEAS—Ground.....$20
" Stock.....$10
" White Table.....$30
RAGS.....$30
RICE.....$2 00
RYE.....$20
SALT—.....$40 00
SUGAR—Brown.....$8
" Coffee.....$15
" Loaf.....None.
TALLOW.....$5 00
WHEAT.....$15

Wake County.—The Shortbitty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. E. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August.

June 11-dawtd JOHN HANDLEY.

Granville County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Granville in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-dawtd THOS. P. LOCK.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier.

Your friend and obd't servant,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-dawtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. S.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, embracing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens of Georgia.

May 16-dawtd

To the People of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "unto the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. Those principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their contemplation, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by arranging them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and freely to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August, next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully yours,
Your son and brother,
Of Old Lenoir, Company B, 64th Reg't N. C. T.

May 13-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. E, 64th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. BRNEAD, Esq.
For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro', and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 23th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace.

June 2-dwtd

Standard, Cabarrus Intelligencer, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next.

May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the coming election in August next.

April 7 dtwtd

Granville County.—C. C. R. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MAJ. DANIEL and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.

June 3-dltm&s BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the coming election.

June 1-d&wtd

FINE BLACK TEA

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. June 14-1w

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertising inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	5 00	One month	72 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	144 00

One square, or eight lines or less, counts a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged for every insertion.

Cash must be better. No money must accompany the advertisements. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO,

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCING on Tuesday June 21st, all the School Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of NINE PIANOS, [some of these choice instruments,] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.

June 13-d1w MOREHEAD & STERLING.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 23D, JUNE ENSUING, IN front of our sales room we will sell 100 sheets extra quality Sorgham Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, 4½ to 9 feet long, about 3-16 inch thick. This iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but owing to an interruption in transportation it did not arrive in time.

In addition to the above we have some 50 sheets, same quality, that we will sell privately. This is doubtless the only lot of the kind of iron at this time in the Confederacy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 10-tf Auctioneers.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,376 acres of land, 400 of which are best quality French Broad bottoms, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 cleared, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new rail fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 93 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant house, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corn crib, carriage, 3,000 bushels ear corn, one double and two single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The machinery is driven by an overshot wheel of 22 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, hoers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ABNER JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can give the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.

April 25 dawtf

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, and dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet seven or eight inches high, sharp features, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

ALBERT, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, scarcely four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, bare-footed, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, accidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instructions, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&wlm Ringwood P. O., Halifax, N. C.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast to the Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good kitchen close to each room. Double brick Chimneys and other buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRINGER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and warrants shall not issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Seventh Amendment Confederate Charter.*

"...a freeman ought not to be taken, imprisoned, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

Whenever our subscribers see the "cross of lattice" depicted by Luther, we ask it hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Congress has adjourned without passing an act to perpetuate the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and this people, should they live to see the 1st day of August, will be free again; at least from the tyranny which the last Congress fastened on them. The Act expires on the 1st day of August, 1864, six weeks from next Monday, and three days before the election for Governor and members of the Legislature in this State. The Judge of the Court of "star chamber" will no longer claim his three thousand a year, his subordinates and district assistants will return to their "briefs" and the office of executioner will be abolished. The patriotic protests made by the people of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina, through their Legislatures, have commanded respect; and though Mr. Davis asked for an additional act by which this tyranny over the people might be perpetuated the Representatives of a loyal, patriotic constituency were not willing to hazard such a step.

But why was the act passed at first, and who is responsible for it? We have before stated and there can be no doubt about the truth of the assertion, that it was done for the sole benefit of North Carolina, and we expect to be able to show that Gov. Vance, co-operating with "patriots and property holders," has been among the principal instruments in the perpetration of this outrage. But a short time before the bill was passed a member of Congress from this State assured some of his friends that he had seen the President and that he (Mr. Davis) was opposed to the suspension and that he would ask no such power; &c. Such was the position of the President, as given by himself, but a short time before the clamor was made for the suspension, and hence the greater the astonishment of many when he asked Congress to suspend the writ.—That his mind underwent a change and that there must have been a cause for the change there can be no doubt, but as to what produced the sudden change we are left to conjecture.—We know that a letter was prepared by the "patriots and property holders" of this city and sent to the President, asking the suspension, but we cannot think that the person or persons who fathered that appeal were of sufficient importance—that they had the moral weight and influence to induce the President to ask Congress to abolish civil liberty throughout the Confederacy. True, they call themselves "patriots and property holders," but we who live near them, and know them best cannot conceive it possible that they should have sufficient influence to control the action of the administration—or the Legislative and Executive branches of the government. Who, then, induced Mr. Davis to believe that there was "disaffection," "discontent" and disloyalty in North Carolina that must be put down, even if it required force to do it?—We answer without the fear of contradiction, *Zebulon B. Vance!* He is the man. Conservatives of North Carolina, that first persuaded Mr. Davis, officially, that there was discontent and disloyalty in North Carolina that must be put down; and by discontent and disloyalty he meant the peace meetings and petitions for a Convention to inaugurate measures to bring this desolating war to an honorable termination. We care not a fig for his letters or protests, we tell the Conservative masses in North Carolina that Gov. Z. B. Vance lodged the complaints at Richmond that induced Mr. Davis to ask Congress to suspend the writ. In the preamble to the bill we find—"and whereas the President has asked for the suspension of the writ and informed Congress of conditions of public danger, which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence," &c. What are the "conditions of public danger" here alluded to? We answer, the peace movements of the honest, loyal people of North Carolina as represented to President Davis by Gov. Vance. These are facts that cannot be denied.

But they may say the power has not been abused. We say it has been abused, here in North Carolina—here in the city of Raleigh.—Citizens have been seized and kept for months without the slightest effort on the part of the Judge of the Court of "star chamber" to have the charges against them investigated, and without an effort or so much as the lifting of a finger by Gov. Vance for their relief. Twenty-five or thirty men were kept in a bastile at Kinston for three months, some of them as good citizens we are assured, as are to be found in Lenoir and Pitt counties, and though Gov. Vance was here where he could see the "Commissioner" every day, no effort was made to have them released or to have them tried, and they remained there until about the 1st of June, and were then released, for what we know to make room for Gov. Vance has seen a citizen of Craven county—considered a [illegible] to be released, although [illegible] being examined and no guilt found in him. Can the intelligence of the people of North Carolina be insulted by the cry that Gov. Vance could do nothing for persons thus oppressed and wronged? We think not. The arrest of these men may have been excusable under the circumstances, but the delay in giving them a hearing cannot be excused; nor can the skirts of the "Commissioner" or Gov. Vance be cleared of the outrage of keeping these men immured in a loathsome bastile for three months without a hearing. We assure the Conservatives of North Carolina that these are facts and we beg them to remember them in August, and vote for a man who will see that the citizen is not deprived of his rights by despotic authority.

Thank heaven, however, all the loathsome, nauseating, disgusting machinery erected by this suspension of the liberty of the citizen falls to pieces on the 1st of August. Personal freedom, the liberty of speech, and the right to be secure in one's own castle will be restored to us, and the "Commissioner," the eaves-droppers, the secret detectives, the spies and the axemen will have nothing more to do, unless they determine to perform an act of righteous justice, and one which the world will applaud, by hanging themselves.

We think there have been no arrests made in any of the other States under the suspension of the writ, North Carolina being reserved in this as in conscriptions and impressments, for special punishment; and her Governor stands calmly by and sees the axe fall.

We tell the people of the State we can have no improvement under Vance's administration; and if they want reform they must elect a better man. And remember that peace can only come by negotiations, and vote for no man for office who is not in favor of immediate negotiations for an honorable peace.

THE ENROLLMENT.—The enrollment commenced in this county on Saturday last, and we learn that a pretty close scrape has been made so far. Persons who have been heretofore exempted on account of physical disability, have now been assigned either to field or light service; but the probability is that some of them will be released at Raleigh, from the fact that they are of more service at home than in the field.—*Salem Press.*

And so we go. The boys are being taken now and next will come the old men. Why has North Carolina been raked as with a fine tooth comb, even for old men, boys, and the halt and maimed, while the Act conscribing men from 18 to 45 has not been fully enforced in any other State in the Confederacy. Almost daily we see women here begging that their seventeen year old boys may be released for a few days to help save their little crops of wheat, but they return home without the boys and with heavy hearts. Instead of being here to hear their appeals for help to keep them from starving, and to assist them if in his power, Gov. Vance is exhibiting himself and relating jokes and anecdotes from his "budget of fun" to such audiences as he can collect among the bleeding, suffering, almost starving people of the mountains. His hired instruments may publish his letters and boast of his protests, but we tell the people that he has made no determined effort to keep these little boys or any one else from conscription, if we except those who are saved by corrupt means and under promise to support him for re-election. It is well known that a number of hard working men, some of them with large families, have recently been discharged from some of the State Departments, here, for no other reason than the fact that their sympathies were known to be with Mr. Holden; and this, too, while offices have been created for favorites and clerkships made where there was nothing to do.

The calling out of these boys, at this time, must prove ruinous to the crops throughout the State, especially so in the West, where there are but few slaves, and upon Gov. Vance and his weak, hesitating, vacillating policy the blame for the suffering that may follow and the starvation that may result must rest. He may prate to the people of the West about his efforts to stop the war, and his desire to keep them at home, but the Conservative masses will not listen to him. Ever since he was closeted with Jefferson Davis, last year, he has been a perfect fanatic on the war, even becoming offended and cursing like a trooper whenever negotiations for peace are mentioned in his presence. He has neglected the best interests of those who elected him to the place he occupies, and they will vindicate themselves and rebuke him in August.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' Speech.

We have yet a few thousand pamphlets on hand containing the admirable speech of Vice President Stephens and extracts from the message of Gov. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. Our Conservative friends could not circulate a better document than this pamphlet, for it sets forth the only true doctrines upon which peace can be obtained and our independence established. Price $300 for one thousand; $30 for one hundred, and 50 cents for single copies.

To the Ladies of Raleigh and Vicinity.

The Ladies of Raleigh and vicinity are respectfully requested to meet at Commons Hall, on Monday evening at half past 5 o'clock, when business of an important character will be brought before them.

The attack of "A North Carolina Farmer" upon Messrs. R. J. Warren and Hon. Nat. Boyden, in the *Confederate*, is not only unmalled for [illegible] upon two of our most [illegible] men. Warren and Boyden were born at the North but they have been for many years in the South, their interests [illegible] are entirely identified with our section and institutions, and their patriotism and loyalty is above suspicion.

If every man of Northern or foreign birth is to be branded as disloyal what will become of Adjutant General Cooper, and many others in the various departments at Richmond as well as in the field? This war upon men on account of their place of birth is a very ridiculous thing and we are surprised that men can be found to indulge in it.

We publish elsewhere in this paper the patriotic resolutions and remarks of Hon. J. T. Leach, of this State, protesting against the suspension of the *Habeas corpus*. Dr. Leach but expresses the sentiments of the people of his District and the State, and though the minions of power refused to repeal the existing Act, it is to such men as Dr. Leach that we are indebted for the liberty we hope to enjoy after the expiration of its operations in August. The Representative from the 8d District has faithfully performed his duty and a patriotic constituency will not forget his services.

The Richmond *Sentinel* weeps and will not be comforted because Congress did not think proper to pass the Presidential forage bill giving Mr. Davis more rations, more pay and more "shade Aids." Strange that officers who are able to get along without aids in time of peace, should want so many in time of war. Gov. Vance has two Aids, a private secretary, a clerk and a messenger, and a traveling suite. Congress acted wisely.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PETERSBURG.

[From the Express of Thursday.]

FROM THE FRONT—THE ENEMY IN FORCE.

The enemy are determined to annoy our people with all the means and appliances at their command, if they cannot effect our subjugation. At this time they are threatening a half dozen or more localities in Virginia, requiring on the part of the Confederates the exercise of all the vigilance necessary to watch closely the movements of a crafty and insidious foe. Our own immediate vicinity was again menaced yesterday, and at several points by such a show of force, that it was no doubt the intention of the enemy to have effected an entrance into the city, had he been permitted to do so.

At early dawn our citizens were aroused by the discharge of artillery, the sound of each cannon being distinctly heard here, and coming from the direction of the City Point road. At seven o'clock, it was ascertained that the enemy was advancing in force, and every man able to shoulder a musket, did so, and hastened to the fortifications.

We learned last evening, that the main point of attack, was on the City Point Road, at a distance of six or seven miles from town. At an early hour the enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, upon some breastworks thrown up hastily during Tuesday night at Baylor's Farm, by Col. Ferrebee, of the 4th N. C. Cavalry. They were held in check by Col. Ferrebee's men and Graham's (Petersburg) Battery, for four hours, who fought bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. Ferrebee's men inflicted serious loss upon the enemy, and Graham's Battery shelled the masses of his men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order, and sustained but few casualties during the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun, in consequence of the horses being disabled, but we know not that this is correct.

The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his attacks were feeble and easily repulsed.

It is stated that our sharpshooters did admirable execution, picking the enemy off wherever he showed himself, and in some instances at a distance which appeared almost incredible. It is estimated that this effective arm of our service, placed not less than sixty Yankees *hors du combat* along our lines yesterday.

A few prisoners were taken. Among the number was a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed, no doubt stolen from some Virginia gentleman, in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. In fact, the fellow was a poor rider, and let go the bridle, and hung on to the pommel of the saddle with as much tenacity as a drowning man would a drifting log. Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and asserted also that Burnside, the barber, was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable, since it was pressed into service on the very second day of Grant's fearful encounter with Gen. Lee, and has been engaged ever since. Burnside may probably expect to win some laurels around Petersburg, but we can assure him in advance that he will pay dearly for them. Our authorities are more than ever alive to the importance of defending Petersburg, and should the invaders renew their attempts this morning, as it is probable they will, a very different reception awaits them to any which has been heretofore extended.

FROM CHESTERFIELD.

We understand that the enemy withdrew all their white Yankees from Gen. Beauregard's front in Chesterfield Tuesday night, and substituted negro Yankees in their stead. Yesterday morning our pickets over there were surprised when day dawned, to find themselves confronted by soldiers purely of African descent. Be it so. If the elegant, refined and fastidious Butler, desires to achieve the reputation of a warrior with such troops, it is not in our power to prevent him, however much we may object.—But when the actual conflict does come, it will be a sad day for those noble sons of Mars, and their heavy leader too, if he should take the field.

LATER—DESPERATE FIGHTING—THE ENEMY REPULSED AND TAKE A PORTION OF OUR RENAUT; [illegible]

The above account was written at 5 p. m., yesterday afternoon, when comparative quiet had prevailed along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this, our troops were mistaken, for it was ascertained before dark, that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left—especially on the City Point and Prince George Courthouse Roads.

At sunset the enemy charged our batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep. The brunt of the assault was sustained by the 26th and 46th regiments, of Wise's Brigade, and Sturdivant's Battery of four guns.

Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time, sending the columns back, broken and discomfitted. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers, that our force found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured three of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men, opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's Battery, and we regret to hear that Captain S. himself was captured, and two of his Lieutenants wounded, both of whom fell into the enemy's hands. The gallant manner in which this battery was fought up to the last moment, is the theme of praise on every tongue. All present, with whom we have conversed, say that Capt. S. and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by Captain Sturdivant almost solitary and alone.

The city was filled with rumors last night regarding the killed and wounded, but as we could get nothing authentic regarding names, we forbear to give them. It is generally conceded that Capt. Sturdivant was captured, and also Maj. Batte, of the Petersburg City Battalion. We shall certainly receive more definite information during to-day.

The position gained by the enemy is a most important one. Our Generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day.

Officers in the field yesterday, estimate the number of the enemy actually seen fronting different portions of our line, at from ten to twelve thousand. It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river. Thirty odd transports ascended James River with troops yesterday.

Twenty-three prisoners brought in last night, belonging chiefly to the 148th N. Y. regiment, all concur in the statement that Baldy Smith's entire Army Corps (the 18th,) is on this side of the river again. Other prisoners, taken yesterday morning, state that they belong to Burnside's Corps.

A FIGHT ON THE BAXTER ROAD—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

An officer engaged, furnished us at a late hour last night, with a brief account of an engagement which occurred on the Baxter Road yesterday, about three miles from this city. It seems that the enemy appeared on this road near the residence of Col. Avery about twelve o'clock. Immediately in front of Battery No. 16, was stationed the Macon (Geo.) Light Artillery, Capt. C. W. Slater, supported by a portion of the 34th Virginia Regiment, Wise's Brigade. The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade. He was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon Artillery. This fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works, but after arriving within two hundred yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canister into their ranks with great rapidity and accuracy, and the work becoming too warm for them, they broke and fled in confusion.

They were pursued by the 34th for some distance, who poured several galling volleys into their ranks.

Among the dead left on the field in front of this battery was Col. Mix, of New York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast.

About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left.

A YANKEE COLONEL REFUSED.

In one of the charges made by the enemy yesterday, on the City Point Road, defended by Ferebee's cavalry, and Graham's battery, they were handsomely repulsed, leaving a Yankee Colonel among the killed. We could not hear his name, but understand that the spoils found on his person, well repaid the trouble of their removal. Among other valuables obtained, was a handsome gold ring, taken from one of his fingers. No effort was made by the enemy to obtain the body.

AFFAIRS ABOUT LYNCHBURG.

[From the Dispatch.]

CONCORD DEPOT, June 14—2 P. M.

I left Lynchburg this morning at 9 o'clock, and reached this place, which is on the South-side Railroad, thirteen miles from Lynchburg, at noon. A raiding party, about 150 strong, crossed James river last night, a short distance below Galt's Mill, which is fourteen miles below Lynchburg, and reached this depot at two o'clock this morning. They burned the depot here, commissary building, and the Agent's office, water tanks, wood-house, and a train of cars loading with blacksmith's tools, &c. They also detroyed the locomotive attached to the train, cut the telegrah wire, and tore up burned fifty or sixty yards of the track. The track is now repaired and trains passing over it, and the telegraph wire will be connected in a short time, and an office established at this place. No private buildings were burned, nor any private property destroyed; with the exception of the storeroom and contents belonging to Mr. J. L. Arrington, the Depot Agent at this place.

The party left here this morning about daybreak, and went to Campbell C. H. and burned the Court House. Their object in visiting the Court House was to capture Gen. Longstreet, who has been sojourning there since he was wounded. The General, however, left that place during the day yesterday for a place of safety.

The general situation about Lynchburg may be summed up in a few words. Our forces are in line of battle, and the enemy are making reconnoisance, and sending out small raiding parties in every direction. Averill's party from Lexington or a portion of it, had crossed the James river, and camped last night a few miles from Buford's Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 37 miles distant from Lynchburg. The raiding party, after burning Campbell C. H., it is supposed, will endeavor to effect a junction with Averill's command west of Lynchburg. Averill's force is estimated at 6,000, and prisoners who were captured in Amherst say that they belong to Stahl's command, which is the left wing of Averill's command, and 2,000 strong. Hunter is reported to be moving on Lynchburg via Lexington, but he will necessarily have to move slow, as his infantry and wagon trains cannot be brought over the mountain road with celerity. Of the movement of our troops it is needless to speak, as a few days' developments will render it unnecessary.

The Late Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk.

We have already announced the sad news of the death of this gallant General and eminent soldier of the Cross. The "Illustrated News" of November last gives the following biographical sketch of the deceased:

Gen. Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, and is about 64 years of age, though his erect carriage and elastic step would indicate that he was still in the vigor of manhood. His father, the late Col. Wm. Polk, was a highly meritorious and distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the near relative of Thomas Polk, who was in the van of the few intrepid spirits that inaugurated our colonial freedom by issuing the famous Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

General Polk acquired the elementary part of his education at an excellent academy in his native State. His father, however, having an earnest desire that his son should adopt the military profession, availed himself of the earliest opportunity that presented, to place him at West Point. Here he remained the usual term, and, upon his graduation, instead of entering the army, resolved to engage in the more peaceful calling of the ministry. Accordingly, he applied for, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For some years Mr. Polk labored sedulously as a minister of the gospel. His great talents and usefulness soon led to his promotion to a Bishopric in the southern portion of the then United States.

Immediately upon the commencement of hostilities, he determined to lay aside the sacred robe, and assume the martial cloak. He doubtless thanked his God that he had been trained to combat in the armies of men, as well as to contend in the cause of his Redeemer.

Lieutenant General Polk is now at the head of a large and devoted body of men prepared to battle with the wicked and malignant spirits who war upon the peace, happiness and indisputable rights of the Southern people.

In the maintenance of the righteous cause in which the Confederate State are engaged, much and valuable aid may be reasonably expected at the hands of Gen. Polk, from his early training, his firmness, courage and decision of character, united to the influence of a high moral bearing.

Gen. Polk, in early life, was married to Miss Devereux, of Raleigh, an amiable, pious and accomplished young lady, descended from a family distinguished for its high respectability, wealth and moral influence.

Gen. Polk bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Farmington and Perryville, at each of which places he exposed himself to needless dangers, but escaped unhurt.

RANDOLPH AND ALAMANCE.—Dr. Thomas Black is the Conservative candidate for the Senate in Randolph and Alamance, and Messrs. Jordan and Ashworth are candidates for the Commons in Randolph. This is a good ticket and will be triumphantly elected. We hope the Conservatives of Alamance will put a good ticket in the field. They can certainly elect their ticket if good men are selected.

CHARLESTON.—Fifty of the prisoners we have in our hands, comprising those of the highest rank, have been sent to Charleston and given good quarters in that part of the city being constantly shelled by the Yankees. The Yankee commandant was notified that such disposition had been made.

MURDER OF MR. ANDREW JOHNSTON, OF FLAT ROCK, N. C.—A private letter received in this place, from Flat Rock, N. C., dated the 10th inst., states a fact which many of our readers will read with deep regret. Ten or twelve deserters, it appears, went on that day to Mr. Andrew Johnston's for dinner. He gave it to them, and they repaid his kindness by shooting him at his own table. Elliott, his son, aged about fifteen years, seized his gun and boldly fired upon the retreating deserters, killing one and wounding another so badly that he was unable to get away, and both of them, says the letter, are lying on the terrace in front of the house. The neighbors had gone there to find out from the wounded man where the others are, and to try to catch them. In a postcript, it is added that Mr. Johnston died of the wounds.

Mr. Johnston was well known and highly esteemed. The mode of his death will add to the general regret with which the news will be received.—*Columbia Guardian.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 2 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15¼ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county.

CALDWELL.

June 18-d1t&w3t